

## THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1891.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—515 Fourteenth st.

Telephone calls.

Business Office—239 Editorial Rooms—242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PAID BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month, by carrier, \$7.00

Daily only, three months, by carrier, \$20.00

Daily only, one year, by carrier, \$70.00

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of the tasks which he has undertaken. There is quite a unanimous feeling that the interests of the government in the Union Pacific would be in better hands, and that other properties, and particularly other owners, would be much better off if he had not broken in to control them. Then, Mr. Gould is not compelled to labor and scheme. He can not come to want. In fact, if he would take the odd millions accredited to him over one hundred and retire from business he would have enough to insure him against being an object of public charity. Millions do not seem to make Mr. Gould happy, but the contrary. Indeed, there is not a man in the country who has health and employment who may not have a much better time than it is evident the wizard of Wall street is having.

## JAY GOULD AND HIS MONEY.

To wish to be a Jay Gould is a common way of expressing the universal desire to be rich. But the people who make such remarks are not to be taken literally. All of them want wealth, but few would care to assume the personality of Gould in place of their own. His manner of living and of using his millions does not appeal to the popular taste. The ideal millionaire is not one who is so absorbed in business that he has no time for society or ordinary pleasures, but works on with ceaseless energy and strained nerves until he breaks down in health and becomes a physical wreck, unable to enjoy anything. It is not to be argued from that that Gould has had no pleasure in life. On the contrary, it may be taken for granted that he has felt the keenest enjoyment in planning and carrying out his vast financial schemes—enjoyment akin to that of a great general who moves armies, or of a ruler who changes the destinies of nations. The character of mind possessed by Gould cannot be unlike that of a Napoleon, the ambition of one looking for power given by wealth, the other for the power gained by direct control of men. But enjoyment of this nature is beyond the scope, if not the comprehension, of the average man. What the latter wants is the gratification of tastes and longings that can only be secured with money. Even then, if he changes the form of the utterance and wishes for Gould's dollars instead of wishing he were Gould, he speaks without thought. No man whose object is to get pleasure from life really wants the fortune of a money king. With one hundred millions, fifty millions, or whatever the Gould offers may contain, even with ten or five millions, he will find that the cares outweigh the delights. Money does not take care of itself; it must be looked after with sleepless vigilance, lest it take to its wings. All the pleasures and luxuries in human power to enjoy can be supplied with a smaller fortune than those named. A smaller sum is all that one can distribute wisely, should his fancy lie in the direction of benevolence. Men and women will wish for money until the advent of Bellamyism, or the millennium, when, we are taught, humanity will be on a dead level; but if they temper their wishes with discretion they will ask, as the wise man of old, to be given neither poverty nor riches. Certainly they will modify their petitions when they look upon the broken-down, hysterical "wizard of Wall street," as pictured in the dispatches, and will covet but a share of that which has made him a wreck.

## SCIENCE AND THE KEELY CURE.

Dr. Keely, whose bichloride of gold cure for drunkenness is being talked about so much, is severely criticised in many quarters because he does not disclose the secret of his preparation to the world. His failure to do so puts him under the ban of the medical profession, whose code does not tolerate secrecy. "Regular" physicians declare with virtuous indignation that the so-called cure is fraudulent, though their own admission that they know nothing about the preparation, and the further fact that cures are certainly being effected, detract from the force of their arguments. The New York Sun, usually not open to the charge of narrowness, concludes an article acknowledging the benefits of the treatment with the remark that the secrecy arouses suspicion and "takes the remedy outside the range of scientific practice." Professional temperance people, after discrediting the remedy until to do so longer was to be ridiculous, now profess a willingness to assist in administering it. Keely will only tell them what it is. All this sounds reasonable to a certain degree, but there is another side to the matter. It will be remembered that Dr. Koch, of Berlin, discovered a lymph that he believed to be a cure for a form of lung disease. He had not yet tested it sufficiently to be absolutely sure of its workings, but when, in accordance with the code, he made the result of his studies known, the demand for the lymph became so great all over the civilized world that it was impossible to supply half who came. In spite of Koch's protestations that he wished to make further tests and experiments, and that an introduction of the new treatment into general practice was premature and dangerous, he was compelled by the clamor of his professional brethren to submit, to furnish the lymph, and to give such instructions as he was able for its use. As a consequence of this hasty action, the lymph, which might have worked great benefit in some cases, and probably will be made useful in time in its proper field, was applied to all classes of consumption by ill-qualified physicians, and frequently to the injury of the patients. The remedy was discredited by indiscreet use as speedily as it came into favor, and at latest accounts Dr. Koch had gone into retirement, overcome with mortification and disappointment that might have been averted. The Brown-Sequard "elixir of life" probably had in it a germ of good, but that, too, was lost to the world by the action of ambitious but unscientific, not to say ignorant, practitioners. Bichloride of gold is a preparation well known to the medical fraternity as a powerful tonic; its use in restoring a new system disorganized

by intoxicants was known long ago. Why Dr. Keely should be charged with being "unscientific" because, as a result of investigation, he has discovered the exact degree of potency that produces a cure, is not quite clear. At all events, scientific or not, the results of the treatment have given satisfaction to a large number of people, and, in view of the disastrous effects of recent remedies bearing an unquestionable scientific trade-mark, it might be well for professional brethren to reserve criticism for the present.

## REVOLTING BARBARISM.

If a Chinese mob in China murders an American citizen or a European subject, the newspapers are full of indignant comment and the power of the government is invoked to secure speedy punishment. The stories of cruelties practiced by the officials of Russia upon those plotting to destroy the government and assassinate the czar have filled pages of magazines, and the relations have found large audiences at fifty cents a seat, which expressed themselves in indignant protests. Humane people in this country have been circulating and signing petitions to the czar with a view to changing his alleged cruel policy against political prisoners. When, however, colored citizens of the United States are pursued and murdered in the most brutal manner by lawless mobs, when sheriffs having such men in their charge are overpowered and their prisoners forcibly taken from them and ridged with rifle shots, the American press and the American public have been curiously silent in the past.

The one-sided telegrams from Arkansas make it appear that fifteen colored men have been murdered in Crittenden county without even a plausible pretext. It seems that the murdered men believed that cotton-pickers should receive more pay than they do, and some of them started out to organize for that purpose. It is not claimed that they resorted to violence, but it does appear that they succeeded in causing a large number of cotton-pickers to suspend work. At most, it was simply a strike, a demand on the part of labor for higher wages. That is not a crime in the North. But it appears to be in the South. Colored labor must not be permitted to have any voice in the fixing of its compensation. Such seems to be the decree, and because a few of them thought otherwise, fifteen men are shot under the most revolting circumstances. There was no barbarism for this exhibition of white element. The controlling white element has the officers, the courts and the militia. If the ring-leaders were threatening the public peace, the remedy was in the hands of the whites. But that would not do. A vicious, lawless, bloodthirsty element which has disgraced some portions of the cotton States, and Arkansas in particular, must resort not only to cowardly, but revolting, wholesale murder. If there is a pretext for it, it is that the murdered men were doing nothing for which they could be punished by the laws, and that something must be done to keep down to a condition of semi-slavery the colored labor upon whose toil all the prosperity of the section where it was committed depends. There has been no outrage anywhere upon American citizens so infamous as this Arkansas assassination—none in which the details are so cowardly, fiendish and revolting.

It remains to be seen if the American people will be silent while such barbarisms are perpetrated within their borders. If they are, they should cease to be indignant about Chinese mobs, the alleged imprisonment of Americans by the Chilian junta, and the alleged cruelties of the czar towards those who seek his life, since, in the whole category of crimes disgracing civilization and repulsive to humanity, none can be more cruel, unnecessary, cowardly and revolting than the assassination of fifteen colored men in Arkansas. Such crimes would disgrace Darkest Africa.

## SENTIMENTAL TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.

Mr. W. P. Andrews, of Salem, Mass., who contributes an article to the current number of the Forum, entitled "Increase of Crime by Reformatory Prisons," is not a professional philanthropist, but the clerk of the Criminal Court in Essex county, of that commonwealth. In fact, Mr. Andrews has nothing but contempt for that sentimental treatment of criminals which ignores their offense and punishment thereof, and makes them objects of commiseration and of reform carried on by high diet, "fruit collations on Saturdays," high-class entertainments, "chromo cards for Christmas," and "bouquets from the Flower Mission on holidays." Mr. Andrews has seen a good deal of this sentimental treatment of criminals, and, as a practical man, is very outspoken against it, not because he is bloodthirsty or cruel, but because his records and the statistics of Massachusetts show that this treatment in prisons has been attended by an alarming increase of crime. He shows that in 1826-38, when the punitive idea was still esteemed valuable in Massachusetts, there had but one criminal to every 822 inhabitants. Now, in the county prisons alone, there is one prisoner to every 461 inhabitants. In Boston, one person in every 232 is a prisoner. This result is attributed to the adoption of an almost indiscriminate reformatory system.

Another important topic of which Mr. Andrews treats is the results of the newer methods of prison reform. If it could be shown that the reform system actually reformed, even if it made crime less a personal disgrace, much could be said in its favor. The answer for the most part is in the negative. Out of the 33,290 prisoners committed in Massachusetts during 1890, 17,067 were known to be reformed. It appears that 158 persons have been actually committed to reformatory institutions fifty times each, and that 307 persons have been committed more than thirty times each. So desirable is the experience of being reformed that a large number of vagrants and petty criminals commit offenses as soon as they are released, in order that they may be returned to the comforts, and even the luxuries, of the

reformatory, that the reforming treatment may be continued. In his official capacity Mr. Andrews has had prisoners call attention to mistakes in the papers committing them to prison, in which the terms of confinement were less than they had received, one saying, "I have got but two months; I am entitled to four." During the winter season tramps and the lazy loafers to the jails of Massachusetts by thousands, where they are fed and housed in comfortable quarters with good beds.

This intelligent official views this evil with something of alarm. Under it, in fifty years, while population has trebled, the number of prisoners has increased fifty-fold. He believes that a change is necessary, and it will be evident to others. The boys and girls who have just entered upon vicious courses should be sent to reformatory institutions, where every influence should be used to reform them and to place them, when they leave such institutions, where they shall have employment under healthful surroundings, but after the second commitment all ideas of reformation should be abandoned. Hard labor, the plainest of food and the most positive discipline should be the treatment. After the second commitment, fruit collations, flowers and the best the market affords should cease, for the reason that such persons choose to be criminals and to make war on society, and society must protect itself against them in the most effective and the cheapest methods, always, of course, avoiding cruelty. Under any conditions the prisoner should leave prison thoroughly persuaded that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

## CITY AND COUNTRY INDEBTEDNESS.

The bulletin of the Census Office relative to the real-estate mortgage indebtedness of Illinois throws some light on the mooted question as to the relative indebtedness of cities and towns compared with that of the country. In all discussions on the subject there has been a disposition to treat real-estate mortgage indebtedness as pertaining mainly to the country, the question being generally referred to as one of "farm mortgages." A little reflection would show that a considerable part of the real-estate mortgage indebtedness in any State must be in the cities and towns, but this has not been taken into account by those whose object was to show that the farmers were exceptionally unprosperous, the entire amount of mortgage indebtedness being generally referred to as farm mortgages. The census bulletin shows that out of a total real-estate mortgage indebtedness in Illinois of \$384,299,200, more than one-half, or 57 per cent., is on town and city lots, while 43 per cent. is on acre tracts, most of which, presumably, are farm lands. The amount of mortgage indebtedness on farm lands is \$165,389,222, while that on city and town lots is \$219,010,038. This shows that the farmers are not exceptionally unprosperous or more deeply in debt than their city brethren. It shows also that a real-estate mortgage does not necessarily argue poverty or misfortune, as the large amount of mortgages on city property certainly cannot be so construed. In Illinois 49 per cent. of the entire real-estate mortgage indebtedness of the State is in Cook county, where Chicago is situated, and fifteen counties, including Cook and fourteen other counties containing cities or large towns, have 68 per cent. of the entire indebtedness. The debt of Chicago alone is \$24,373,170 larger than the entire farm mortgage indebtedness of Kansas. All this goes to show that the cities and towns are carrying more debt than the country, although from the outcry one would suppose the farms were carrying it all.

## A GREAT SPEECH.

Mr. Gladstone's speech at Newcastle was in every sense a great one and worthy of the man. It shows he is still the foremost leader of advanced political thought and reform in England. The boldness and frankness with which he handles great questions involving fundamental ideas of British government, political progress and social reform is indeed remarkable. At Mr. Gladstone's age most men are looking backward and living largely in reminiscences of the past; he is looking only forward, and very far forward, too. In reading his predictions of what will happen under certain circumstances one is reminded of Campbell's lines:

"The sunset of life gives us mystical lore,  
And coming events cast their shadows before."  
Perhaps the most remarkable illustration of this was when he referred to the possibility of the House of Lords trying to prevent legislation desired and demanded by the people. While admitting that the prerogatives of the Lords were not now in issue, he boldly declared that they would become a burning question if that branch of Parliament should "interpose itself between the deliberative judgment of the nation and the incorporation of that judgment in the form of law." He expressed the hope that the Lords would not be so rash as to attempt such a policy, adding:

"But should they be seduced they will themselves be the first to repent and those who address you from this platform will tell you that it shall have precedence over every other question, because then, upon that alone will depend the question whether the country is self-governing or whether there is a power, not upon or behind the throne, but between the throne and the people, able to stop the action of the constitutional machine which has now been perfected, or brought nearer to perfection, by the labors, struggles, real and wisdom of many generations."

Read between the lines, this means war; if the House of Lords attempts to thwart the will of the people it will be run over, or, perhaps, swept out of the way. Mr. Gladstone stands on an eminence from which he can see further than other people. Equally significant were his remarks on the labor question, the elective franchise, the disestablishment of the church, etc. The entire speech was an eloquent plea for the masses against the classes.

SOUTH CAROLINA has no divorce law, and no court can grant a divorce in that State. It can only be done by a special act of the Legislature. All the other States have laws on the subject, and some of them very loose ones. One of the greatest needs of the times is a uniform di-

vorice law, one that will operate equally in all the States and make divorces difficult to obtain.

WHILE railroad stocks remain unchanged and silver bullion remains where a quarter more in weight is needed to make the best sort of a dollar in value, the price of farm lands in the West is said to be rapidly appreciating. The fact is, farming, diversified and intelligent, is one of the great industries that are destined to boom during the next decade in this country.

THE Supreme Court of Minnesota has dealt the dealing in futures in grain and stocks in that State a death blow by deciding that all contracts for future delivery of any article not intended to represent actual transactions are simply wagers, and, therefore, void.

MRS. MAUD HOWE ELLIOTT, daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, wore a dress at an entertainment in Boston which, as described by the society reporters of that town, consisted of fifty yards of some clinging fabric and an infinite number of pins. The stuff was thrown about with free folds and sketched where it fell. What the reform dress people will say to this is hardly to be thought of. Just at a time when skimpiness of skirts is the fashion and reformers are trying to cut them off at the knees, this darning of fifty yards of material in one gown is something dreadful to contemplate. And to pin it together, too, when women have been taught from childhood up that it was a sin to pin where the world is not? In the respect the attitude of the great institution, which thus graciously opens its doors to a woman, is reassuring to the noble army of the cautious.

MRS. ALBANI says that artists are treated like mere servants in Russia. At a royal marriage at St. Petersburg the musicians were put in a sort of balcony, and each of the soloists went to a little opening to sing through it to the royal assembly below. While Fatti, who sang like an angel, went on to sing forth their sweetest notes, the clatter of knives and forks went on below so as to well nigh drown the sound of their voices. But there was worse to hear than the hubbub of the banquet. A woman of every now and then the flourish of trumpets would announce the proposing of a toast, without the smallest regard to the music. "I was more fortunate than Fatti," remarks Mrs. Albani, "for she was thus interrupted in the middle of her solo."

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Probably.  
"The gait you are going will land you at the pawnbroker's shop pretty soon."  
"Oh, not so very soon. If I ever do go to such a place I shall take my time."  
Figures Won't Lie.  
Hogan—I have known McGinniss for forty-five years.  
Grogan—An' sure, he has.  
Hogan—Get out with it! He's no ninety years old at all.

A Twentieth Century Ad.  
"Owing to the fact that the fire which started yesterday in the 180th story of our building has got beyond control, we shall sell all goods at cost for the next six days to save the expense of moving."

Too Versatile.  
"No, I never play poker with Skinner. He is too versatile."  
"Zeh!"  
"He seems to be able to turn his hand to anything he chooses."

A Deserved Punishment.  
Young Mrs. Pitts—You have been drinking; I know you have.  
Mrs. Pitts—Only few glasses beer, m' dear.

Mrs. Pitts—I do believe it has intoxicated you, and it just serves you right, too, for drinking the nasty stuff.

Unconsidered Trifles.  
Speaking of the shoemaker who "who breathed his last," did he fashion it from the timber of his voice?  
It is a pity that two-mouthed adder discovered in Georgia was killed. He might have been developed into a good double-entry book-keeper.

Introspection is a poor habit. It is better to look out for number one than in.

The hard head is the most difficult to get new ideas into.

Poor Boulanger! He tried so hard to make his name famous and familiar enough to be correctly pronounced by at least one American in fifty that it is almost a pity he failed.

It is likely that the new third party will cause Mr. Cleveland many sleepless nights from now on.

## BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

MRS. BESANT is expected to create a great stir as a lecturer in India, where a woman's appearance on a public stage has resulted in a departure from ancient and present custom.

ELLEN TERRY is a grandmother, yet in the play of the "Master of Ravenswood," a critic declares that she "looks about seventy." It is largely because she is yet a girl.

LABOUCHERE says of the Prince of Wales that he always says the right thing to the persons with whom he is brought in contact, and he says it in a hearty and cheery way, as though its utterance was a pleasure.

THERE are more women workers in the United Kingdom, Great Britain and Ireland, in proportion to the population, than in any other country in the world. Twelve per cent. of the working classes there are women.

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